



Mr. Chas. M. Lauer

"Nerves Shattered"
Generally broken down; at times I would fall over with a touch of the vertigo; was not able to go any distance from the house. I was a miserable man. The day I commenced on my second bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began to feel better and I now

Hood's Cures
feel like a new man. I am working again and do not have any of my old spells. I have a perfect cure." CHARLES M. LAUER, 460 West Market Street, York, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache, etc.

HOW TO CURE WRITERS' CRAMP.

Remedies Recommended For Contractions of the Finger Muscles.

Writers' cramp consists of a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the thumb and fingers, rendering them stiff and useless and causing in some cases a considerable amount of pain. It comes on gradually, rarely affecting those in robust health, but usually attacking nervous and excitable persons. As soon as the person affected stops writing the cramp ceases, but returns as soon as he again attempts it. People suffering from this trouble try to effect a cure by moving the wrist and forearm in writing when it extends to these muscles. The left hand is often brought into use, but after a short time becomes similarly affected. Strenuous efforts are often made when the cramp sets in to overcome it by muscular effort, and sometimes the person is able to write for a few moments, but the result is a miserable specimen of penmanship and is often illegible. In a short time, however, even the power to hold the pen becomes impossible.

The disease is unknown in childhood, seldom coming on before the twenty-fifth year, affecting men more frequently than women. Writing with pencils or the stylographic pen is not liable to produce writers' cramp as in the sharp pointed steel pen, the reason being that there is less resistance. Tobacco and alcohol in excess are said to be causative agents. There is also a certain hereditary tendency to cramp. Injuries to the fingers and arm sometimes act as predisposing causes.

As regards prevention, a soft stub pen, smooth paper, a desk of convenient height, with ample room to allow the arm full swing, loose sleeves, using the muscles of the arm to form the letters, changing the manner of holding the pen, using the typewriter, etc., all form important factors in preventing the disease, especially in those who experience such premonitory symptoms as slight weakness of the muscles, slight pain and sudden contractions and spasms of the fingers. The best and quickest results may be obtained by the use of electricity, massage and gymnastics. Absolute rest, tonic treatment and change of climate are advisable. When all methods fail, the only alternative is to change one's occupation, that the muscles may have no cause for spasmodic contraction.

How Satin Was Discovered.

A century ago a silk weaver named Octavio Mai during a dull period of business was one day pacing before his loom, not knowing how to give a new impulse to his trade. Every time he passed the machine he meditatively pulled little threads from the warp and put them in his mouth, spitting them out soon after. Later he observed a little ball of silk upon the floor of the shop and was astonished at the brilliancy of the threads. Upon repeating the experiment and eventually employing various maculaginous preparations he succeeded in giving satin to the world.

How to Take Care of Fuchsias.

Fuchsias can be grown from cuttings. Plant them in sand and keep constantly wet whether in sun or shade. Shoots will start in about ten days, and roots will be formed. Put the little plants in small pots in soil composed of decayed leaf mold, sand and loam. These plants need a rich, light, porous soil. Keep the plants in a partially shaded place and well moistened. Liquid fertilizer may be given from time to time. Show the leaves often. This and a shady place are especially good for fuchsias. They can be wintered in the cellar, where they will drop their leaves, but will start new growth in the spring. Shift the plants before they become pot bound. Fertilize twice a week when they are in bud. When set outdoors, put them in a shady place.

How to Make the Famous Dark Chocolate Cake.

Dissolve in a pint of hot water an ounce of sal ammoniac, 3 ounces cream tartar and 6 of common salt; then add 2 ounces of copper nitrate in another pint of hot water. Apply with a brush.

How to Make the Famous Dark Chocolate Cake.

Take 2 squares of chocolate, the yolk of an egg and a half cup of sweet milk. Put this mixture on the stove and stir until it is moderately thickened, then add a cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one-half cup of sweet milk, 1 1/2 cups of flour, a heaping teaspoonful of soda and 2 of cream of tartar. Bake in layers.

How to Detect Hard Water.

To a glassful add a few drops of a solution made of soap and alcohol. If white flakes are formed, the water is hard; if it remains clear, it is all right.

FRENCH POLICE SPIES.

How the Government Manages to Secure Information Privately.

After all that has been said about the villainous of the police system under the empire, which rendered it almost impossible for any one to be safe from espionage, even in private life, it might well be supposed that the republic had done away with this machinery for discovering and weaving plots so much more suited to the age of Louis XI than to the nineteenth century. It remains, however, very much what it was 80 years ago. These things do not change in France.

Governments go, and the forms of government, and these are succeeded by others, but the good old abuses—they must be thought of by some people—cling to the ship with barnaclelike tenacity. French official organization is about the most steadfast thing in the world, although all French people to whom you may speak on the subject agree that it is very bad. It is almost as difficult now as it was under the empire to be certain that a man whom you may meet, either in society or out of it, does not belong to the secret police.

All over the country there are mouchards—a term expressing something stronger than spies. I have been inconvenienced by them myself in the provinces. On one occasion I made a rather long stay in a little place where there were two hotels in flower rivalry. One day a brigadier of gendarmes came over from a neighboring town on purpose to make inquiries respecting me.

He did not trouble me, but he questioned various people as to how I passed my time, about how much I spent a day, what sort of meals I had, and whether I appeared to have more money than I knew what to do with. The fact was I was suspected of being a spy in the pay of a foreign government. As I consider a bold front to be the best whenever there is anything of this kind in the air, I got myself driven over the gendarmery, which was about eight miles off, and there had it out with the brave brigadier.

I soon discovered that an informer had been at work and that the informer was no other than the keeper of the rival hotel, who for years had been receiving pay as a member of the secret police. Situated where he was he must have been absolutely useless in that capacity, but at one time he must have done a service to somebody.

It is especially in Paris, however, that the secret police is supposed to be indispensable. Every government wishes to be kept well informed as to all that goes on in an enemy's camp. Such information can only be obtained from those who are willing to play the part of a traitor or whose position enables them to observe what is going forward without exciting suspicion. They are technically termed "indicators" and may be long to either sex. When the Bonapartist movement was convulsing France, the government had a great advantage over its opponents by handling of the secret fund and the secret police.

Boulanger's footsteps were dogged everywhere, and somehow M. Constans learned all that he wished to know concerning the plans and doings of the conspirators. An important point in this system is to make the "indicator" feel sure that whatever happens he will not be betrayed. The minister of the interior or of justice never asks the names of those by means of whose espionage certain political information has been gathered.

The money given for dark services is paid from hand to hand in cafes or other nonofficial places by commissionaires, and the name of no auxiliary outside of the ranks of the regular police ever appears in a book. It is impossible for the government to do without this abominable system, so opposed to the ideal of a democratic state? The Cottu-Soinoury scandal has led to much discussion on this question.—Boston Transcript.

An Obtuse Englishman.

A Mr. Kirbell, who had never been out of England until he went to Vienna, seems to have been a typical Briton and stubbornly insular to the extent of refusing to alter the time of his watch as he traveled eastward from England. No argument would induce him to budge, and when at Vienna he arose at unearthly hours and perambulated around the city alone, having persisted in being guided by his watch, stoutly asserting that the foreign clocks were all wrong. Kirbell was very anxious also to keep a record of all the places he visited and always jotted down in his pocketbook the names of the various stations he had stopped at or passed. "How curious it is there are so many stations of the same name," he once remarked to a fellow passenger, who replied that he had not observed it. Kirbell then showed his record to prove he was right, and, sure enough, over and over again occurred the word "Ausgang" (Exit), which he had confidently entered as the name of many stations passed on the route.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Standards of Measurement.

The "foot" is named from the length of that member in a full grown man. Some say that it was so called from the length of the foot of a certain English king, but it is believed to have been a standard of measurement among the ancient Egyptians.

The cubit is from the Latin cubitus, an elbow, and is the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger.

Fathom is from the Aryan, fat, to extend, and denotes the distance from tip to tip of the fingers, when the arms of an average sized man are fully extended.—St. Louis Republic.

Letters of Introduction.

In writing a letter of introduction care should be taken that no requests are made that will involve the recipient in any trouble. Remember that social attentions are not always easy to render, and therefore the letter should entail only minor courtesies not apt to put any one to any inconvenience.—Philadelphia Times.

HIGHWAY DRAINAGE.

Information Concerning the Forms and Location of Under Drains.

There is no fixed rule for the construction of under drains, says L. B. Potter in Good Roads. The primary object of this form of drain is to provide an underground channel which shall invite and carry off the surplus water which saturates the surrounding earth above the level of the drain. Any form of under drain which permanently accomplishes this result is good, and a drain that is not permanently good might better have been left unmade. To construct a good drain requires no elaborate outfit, and the common sense selection and use of materials found in most neighborhoods will generally suffice.

Draintiles should be used if possible. It is cheap, plentiful and makes a permanent and substantial drain, insures an ample, uniform and constant channel for the flow of water and is far and away the best channel for ordinary road drainage that has yet come into common use.

In the matter of size a draintile having an inner diameter of 3 or 4 inches will generally be sufficient for the under drainage of a 30-foot roadway and in many soils of even a greater width. A greater diameter may always be used to advantage, and a 6-inch pipe is none too large to improve the condition of the roadway, since the larger pipe invites the entrance of warm air in spring and quickens the thawing of the frost and the drying of the earth which surrounds the pipe.

Draintiles should be carefully laid, and since this work is designed to be lasting and is always troublesome to repair it is best at the outset to give due attention to the work of making it permanent.

There is a variety of methods followed by different authorities in the making of tile drains, and most of them are good and none positively bad. It is idle to take sides in a controversy which serves no good end and settles no important difference. Tiles should be laid true to grade, evenly and substantially supported by the soil beneath and at the sides and covered in such manner as to prevent the introduction of silt, mud and other foreign substances into the interior of the pipe.

This is accomplished in most cases by a layer of straw or coarse marsh grass, over which is carefully placed a considerable depth of rubble or field stone and the whole topped off with a material composing the macadam surface. Some



CROSS SECTION OF ROAD AND DRAIN.

times the rubble or field stone is placed in direct contact with the pipe, being carefully laid against it on either side to support it in constant position, while at the top of the stone layer is placed a compact layer of sod, which serves to prevent the passage of earth through the loose stone and into the channel of the pipe.

But excellent drains are often made without the use of draintile, and where tile cannot be readily obtained other methods may be substituted with advantage. In stiff, firm soils drainage has been very well effected by simply digging a uniform ditch of the proper depth, form and grade and filling it to a depth of two or three feet at the bottom with irregular boulders and rough field stones of such size and shape as to insure a loose, open structure through which the water will readily pass. Over this is placed a layer of sod, straw or coarse marsh grass and the top finally completed with the material which forms the roadway surface.

A somewhat more elaborate yet vastly more efficient form of drain can be made by the use of rough stones and consists in the selection of flattened stones of a moderately uniform size and so laid at the bottom of the trench that the edges of adjacent stones rest against each other so as to form an angular opening through which the water may pass, as in the case of a draintile. The bottom or channel stones are then covered with coarse rubble or field stones, over which is placed the usual layer of sod, straw or coarse marsh grass, and the trench is then filled to the top with earth conveniently at hand.

Help From the Railroads.

A few of the railroad companies have definitely offered free transportation of materials for the construction of public roads. This could not be asked, of course, from the companies generally. But if they would take the matter into consideration as one of vital importance, in view of the fact that railroad transportation will be necessary for a great share of the materials used for road improvement, and establish each rates for road materials as they can well afford (regarding the same as a contribution on their part and proportionate to their interest) they would do more to promote the early success of road reform than can be done by any other agency in the country or by all others combined.

Legislators Slow to Act.

The agitation for the better roads has not yet accomplished its purpose in educating public opinion up to the stage of demanding improved highways in tones that our legislature will not presume to disregard. In the meantime some educational work can be done by individual townships improving their highways within their boundaries, but road improvement on a system needs a larger field and a freer scope. This cannot be obtained until we secure the necessary legislation.—Philadelphia Press.

The Roads of Georgia.

Georgia ought to take the liveliest interest in the subject of road reform, for she is cursed with bad roads and a thoroughly inadequate and wretched public road system.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Old Time Cures.

In medieval times a child did not learn to walk with readiness the wise wizard would direct it to creep through a blackberry bush which had the canes bent down to the earth and rooted by their tips. At the present it would be as pleasant and efficacious for the tardy toddler to creep among a few barbed wire fences, and it would be more in keeping with the keen spirit of this age of wire.

One of the leading sources of income to the old herbalist was the compounding of love powders for despondent maidens and heartless maidens. If a powder would not bring the desired relief, various juices of roots and herbs were mingled in a potion and sold as the love phial. Here is an old recipe: "Mistletoe berries (not exceeding nine in number) are steeped in an equal mixture of wine, beer, vinegar and honey."

"This taken on an empty stomach before going to bed will cause dreams of your future destiny (provided you retire before 12 o'clock) either on Christmas eve or on the first and third of a new moon." Perhaps as a lingering remnant of this absurdity there is a current notion in some parts of the world today that a whole mince pie eaten at midnight will cause the reappearance of long departed friends, not to mention the family physician and the more interested members of the household.—Chautauquan.

Getting on a Street Car.

Did you ever notice a man who is going to get on a street car while it is in motion? He comes down off the sidewalk and stands along the side of the track quietly till the car almost reaches him. Then he walks ahead a few feet and prances about like a string haltered horse, awkward as a Shanghai rooster that wants to fight. Just as the car reaches him he takes two or three steps sideways, and at last, confused as a schoolboy, grasps the hand rail and clings on like a man who is drowning.—Colorado Sun.

A Matter of Time.

Wagleigh—How did you like that dinner service I sent you today, dear?

Mrs. Wagleigh—Oh, it is perfectly lovely, but there are only 91 pieces in it, and you know the set mamma has consists of 117 pieces.

Wagleigh—Well, dear, don't let that worry you. After Bridget has handled it for a week or so it will be in a good many more pieces than that.—Exchange.

Only One Week.

"Did you know this is mamma's birthday?" asked little Bessie of the caller.

"No. Is it?"

"Yes, and my birthday is next Monday. Mamma is a week older than me."—Harper's Bazar.

Turkey's Formidable Guns.

In 1478 Mohammed II, in forming the siege of Soutari in Albania, employed 14 heavy bombards, the lightest of which threw a stone shot of 370 pounds weight, two sent shots of 500 pounds, one of 750 pounds, two of 850 pounds, one of 1,200 pounds, five of 1,500 and one of the enormous weight of 1,640 pounds, enormous even in these days, for the only guns whose shots exceed the heaviest of these are our 80 ton guns, throwing a 1,700 pound projectile, our 100 ton, throwing one of 2,000 pounds, and the 110 ton, throwing a 1,800 pound shot with a high velocity.

The stone shot of Mohammed's guns varied between 20 and 32 inches in diameter, about the height of a dining table; 2,534 of them fired on this occasion weighing, according to a calculation of General Lefroy's, about 1,000 tons and were cut out of the solid rock on the spot. Assuming 21 inches as the average diameter of the shot fired at the siege, the total area of the surface dressed was nearly 32,000 square feet. At this siege the weight of the powder fired is estimated by General Lefroy to have been 250 tons. At the siege of Rhodes in 1480 Mohammed caused 18 bombards or double cannon to be cast on the spot, throwing balls 2 to 3 feet in diameter.—Chambers' Journal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even if they only cured.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured.

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great head. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials of 25 cents. Free for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

BALD HEADS!



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

Skookum Root Hair Grower

Is what you need. Its production is not an accident, but the result of scientific research. Knowledge of the diseases of the hair and scalp led to the discovery of how to treat it. "Skookum" contains neither minerals nor oils. It is not a dye, but a delicately cooling and refreshing tonic. By stimulating the follicles, it stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and grows hair on bald heads.

Keep the scalp clean, healthy, and free from irritating eruptions, by the use of Skookum Root Hair Grower. It destroys parasitic insects, which feed on and destroy the hair. If your druggist cannot supply you send direct to us, and we will forward promptly, on receipt of price. Growers, \$1.00 per bottle; 1 for \$2.00. Local Dispensaries, 50c per jar; 1 for \$1.00.

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO.
67 South Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

T. J. KRESS.
HOUSE PAINTING,
PAPER HANGING,
Natural Wood Finishing,
Cor. 20th and Cherokee Street.

Geo. Fendrich.
CASH MARKET
Best meat and free delivery.
136 State Street.

Genealogical Item.
Franklin Knickerbocker—Your genealogical tree has many serious gaps in it. Thus I find there is no mention made of a great-grandmother on the father's side. Franklin Half Shoddy—Ah! you see, my great-grandfather was a confirmed bachelor.—Staats Zeitung.

A Pleasant Outlook.
Young Tutter—I suppose, Miss Clara, you expect to be settled in your new home in New Jersey very soon? Miss Pinkerly—We hope to be, Mr. Tutter, and I trust you will run out and see us. Young Tutter—Thanks. What was your father's idea in getting away from town? Miss Pinkerly—He said he wanted to live in a place where he could keep a big dog.—Jersey Homes.

Remember that proper cultivation and use of the voice not only add to its beauty, but prevent it from becoming prematurely old, worn and cracked.

The largest cut stones in the world are in the Temple of the Sun at Basileh. Many are more than 60 feet long, 20 feet broad and of unknown depth.

Hair Death
Instantly removes and forever destroys objectionable hair, whether on the hands, face, arms or neck, without disfigurement or injury to the most delicate skin. It was for fifty years the secret formula of a famous French physician, and is now the most eminent dermatologist and hair expert that ever lived. During his private practice of a lifetime among the nobility and aristocracy of Europe he prescribed this cure. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, securely sealed. Correspondence confidential. Sole agents for America. Address THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 67 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

F. H. D'ARCY. GEO. G. BINGHAM. D'ARCY & BINGHAM, Attorneys at Law, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, D'Arcy Building, 141 State Street. Special attention given to business in the supreme and circuit courts of the state. 2-11

TILMON FORD, Attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office on stairs in Patton block.

H. J. BIGGER, Attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office over Bush's bank.

J. SHAW, M. W. HUNT, SHAW & HUNT Attorneys at law. Office over Capital National bank, Salem, Oregon.

JOHN A. CARSON, Attorney at law, rooms 3 and 4, Bush bank building, Salem, Or.

R. F. BONHAM. W. H. HOLMES. BONHAM & HOLMES, Attorneys at law, 211 State Street, Salem, Oregon. Rooms 211 and 213, State and Court, on Commercial street.

JOHN BAYNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Collections made and promptly returned. Murphy block, Cor. State and Commercial streets, Salem, Oregon. 9-4-11

W. A. KNIGHTON—Architect and superintendent. Office, rooms 2 and 3, Bush-Bryant block. 9-1-11

M. E. FOCUE, stenographer and typewriter. Best equipped typewriting office in Oregon. Over Bush's bank, Salem, Oregon.

STELLA BIERMAN—Typewriting and stenography. 11, Gray block. First-class work. Rates reasonable.

D. A. DAVIS, Late Post Graduate of New York, gives special attention to the diseases of women and children, nose, throat, lungs, kidneys, skin diseases, and surgery. Office at residence, 101 State Street. Consultation from 8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. 2-1-11

S. C. BROWN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, 211 State Street.

D. E. C. SMITH, Dentist, 93 State Street. Office in Bush block. Finishes dental operations of every description. Patients' operations a specialty.

W. D. PUGH, Architect, plans, specifications and superintendence for all kinds of buildings. Office 200 Commercial street, up stairs.

PROTECTION LADIES NO. 2, A. O. U. W. Meets in their hall to State Insurance building, every Wednesday evening.

J. A. SELWOOD, Recorder.

MRS. ANNIE THORNTON, Conservatory of Music, French, German, Italian and Spanish instruction. 101 State Street, and at residence at Williams University. Rooms 9-7, Bank Building. 9-4-11

J. E. MURPHY.
-Brick and Tile-
NORTH SALEM.
Take It!
EVENING JOURNAL,
Only 2 cents a day delivered at your door.

Fresh-News-Papers-Fruits-and Candies.
J. L. BENNETT & SON.
P. O. Block.

HOWARD, The House Mover.
451 Marion Street.
Has the best facilities for moving and raising houses. Leave orders at Gray Bros., or address Salem, Oregon.

Northern Pacific Railroad
Is the line to take
To all Points East and South.
It is the leading car route, it runs through vestibule trains every day in the year to
ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO

TOURIST Sleeping Cars.
Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both free and furnished for holders of first and second-class tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.
A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Through tickets to and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent or
A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 121 First Street, cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon.

Hotel Monterey.
Newport, Oregon.
Located on the Beach, two miles north of Newport on Cave Cove, a beautiful sheltered spot, wonderful scenery, sea bathing, fine drives to Cape Foulweather light-house. House, new, rooms large and airy. Finest resort for families or invalids. Open all winter. Terms moderate by day or week. Intending visitors can meet by postal card to Newport and be met by hack.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Proprietor.

UNION PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS

SALT LAKE, TO DENVER, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS

EASTERN CITIES

31 DAYS TO CHICAGO
Hours the Quickest to Chicago and the East.
Hours Quicker to Omaha and Kansas City.

Through Pullman and Tourist Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars. For rates and general information call on or address
W. H. HUBBARD, Asst. G. P. A. 214 Washington St., Cor. 1st, Portland, Ore.

THE PACIFIC DETECTIVE AND COLLECTING BUREAU

SALEM, Oregon.
Private work a specialty.
C. B. CLEMENT, Manager.

Electric Lights

On Meter System.

TO CONSUMERS:
The Salem Light and Power Company at great expense have equipped their Electric Light plant with the most modern apparatus and are now able to offer the public a better light than any system and at a rate lower than any city on the coast.

Are arc and Incandescent Lighting. Electric Motors for all purposes where power is required.

Be it remembered that we can wire for as many lights as desired and the customers may for only such lights as are used. This being registered by an Electrician's Office.

179 Commercial St.

MEATS.
BUNT, the North Salem Butcher, says he has not sold out but simply moved his shop to the old stand at Liberty street bridge.
David McKillop,
Steam Wood Saw
Leave orders at Salem Improvement Co., 93 State street.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
E. W. HADLEY, Receiver.
SHORT LINE TO CALIFORNIA
OCEAN STEAMER SAILINGS.
S. S. WILLAMETTE VALLEY.
Leaves San Francisco, Oct. 7th, 17th and 27th. Leaves Yaquina, Oct. 3d, 12th, 22d and Nov. 27th.

RATES ALWAYS RAISABLE.
For freight and passenger rates apply to any agent or purser of this company.
C. T